

UNITED SOVEREIGNS.

We publish the following, as a month's record of the progress of the movement for an ordinary memory may fix in mind the order of succession of the various agencies of England:

First William the Norman;
Then William his son;
Henry the first and Henry;
Then Richard and John;
Next Henry, the third;
Edward, the first, and Edward;
And again after Richard;
Three Henrys, we say;
Two Edwards, three Richards;
Eighty I guess;
Ten Henrys, six Edwards;
Queen Mary, Queen Anne;
Then James, the Scotchman;
Then Charles who they slow;
After Charles the first;
Next James the second;
Ascended the throne;
Then good William and Mary
Together came on;
Till Anne, George's four;
And finally William all past,
God sent us Victoria;
May she long be the last!

THE SECRET OF BARNUM'S SUCCESS.

A year or two ago some acquaintance asked P. T. Barnum, (now a millionaire, but a poor boy not many years ago) what had been the secret of his great success. "Printer's ink," was the laconic but pregnant reply. In his autobiography which he has just published, and the copy-right of which alone has yielded him a enough to make a man rich, he elaborates and explains the important secret as follows:

Advertise your business. Do not hide your light under a bushel. Whatever your occupation or calling may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently. I freely confess that what success I have had in my life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising, but I cannot well conceive what they are. Men in business will sometimes tell you that they have tried advertising and that it did not pay. This is only when advertising is done sparingly and grudgingly. Hourly pay for advertising will not pay perhaps—it is like huffing a patient, but effecting nothing. Administer liberally and the cure will be sure and permanent. Some say, "they cannot afford to advertise," they mistake—they cannot afford not to advertise.

In this country, where everybody reads the newspapers, the man must have a thick skull who does not see that there are the cheapest and best mediums through which he can speak to the public, where he is to find his customers. Put on the appearance of business, and generally the reality will follow. The farmer plants his seed, and while he is sleeping his corn and potatoes are growing. So with advertising. While you are sleeping, or eating, or conversing with one set of customers, your advertisement is being read by hundreds and thousands of persons who never saw you or heard of your business, and never would, had it not been for your advertisement appearing in the newspapers.

There are both point and power in the following paragraph from the Ohio Statesman and Democrat. It vindicates the illustrious dead and admonishes the living at one and the same time:

"SON OF AN IRISH EMIGRANT.—There was an American statesman and soldier who died in 1845, and who well beloved by the democracy as any man who ever held honors in America. He was originally destined for the church but he quitted school to take part in the war of independence. The war over, he adopted the law as a profession, and became a Judge in Tennessee, as well as a major general of the forces of the same State. In 1815, as major general of the United States, he gained a decisive victory over the English at New Orleans.—In 1821, appointed governor of Florida, and the next year elected member of the Senate for the State of Tennessee.—Elected President of the United States in 1828, and again in 1832; so that he was at the head of the American government for the space of eight years.—An ardent democratic chief throughout life, his presidency was distinguished by the development of democratic tendencies of territorial extension. He successfully opposed Congress in the matter of the United States Bank, regarding it as a monopoly in the State, and injurious to the general interest of the people. Jackson was a man of Roman virtue, a true patriot, and of uncompromising integrity, simple and austere. Straightforward blunt as a soldier, and a SON OF AN IRISH EMIGRANT! Is there a Jackson's democrat in the Know-Nothings?"

READ IT.

We commend the following article, which we clip from the Presbyterian Herald, to the especial and thoughtful attention of some of our readers:

A QUESTION OF CONSCIENCE FOR NEWSPAPER READERS.—In glancing over the bills made out for our paper, it strikes us, as a question suggested itself to our thoughts, which we wish some of our readers would solve for us. We fear if we attempt to discuss it they will suspect the authorship of our logic, inasmuch as it is not our conscience but theirs which are involved in the prayer of the printer. We will venture, however, to propound it, and leave it to their own reflections, assuring them at the same time, that if they should wish to assist in enlightening each other's minds upon it, our columns are at their service for that purpose. The question is this, can a Christian man or woman, with a good conscience, continue to take a newspaper for two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or ten years, causing the editor and publisher to pay out in actual cash, besides their own labor, from a dollar and a quarter to a dollar and a half each year to enable them to send the paper, and the subscribers during that time sending no equivalent for it, though the mails are always at their doors, ready to convey what they may wish to send to the publisher, and he is willing to run the risk of its safe arrival, rather than the loss of his money? Is such a course of conduct obeying the apostolical injunction to "owe no man anything, but love one another"? Is it doing unto others as they would have others do unto them, their respective positions being exchanged? If they are unable to pay now, but hope to be able at some future time, and wish to continue to read the paper, is it not their duty to inform the publisher, and then if he continues to send it, it is a clearly understood bargain on both sides? The mass of our readers, we know, wish to be what is right; and we refer the matter to them, feeling the utmost confidence in their ultimate decision.

Interesting from Washington—Cabinet Humors—Curious and Rich Developments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1851.—The change in the Cabinet originated with Forney, who had received in a letter from Buchanan, an assurance that "any step he, in confidence, might take to get Marcy out of the Cabinet, would meet with his approval." This letter was shown among others to Cushing, and it also contained the assurance of his (Buchanan's) early retirement to private life, and a censure on Sickles.

The particulars of this letter got to the ears of Marcy, in spite of the cautious secrecy attendant upon all the diplomatic acts of Forney. Marcy made known these facts to certain members of the Cabinet, and the, in turn gave them to Pierce. It soon got abroad that Marcy would resign for London, to be succeeded by Buchanan. Your paper, I think, contained the earliest intelligence of this hit of news. To get popular feeling in its favor, Forney wrote to his confidential friends of the press, and solicited their aid in the matter, as did also Cushing, Forney taking care to reserve each letter or article as it came to his hands for ulterior purposes.

Now the story runs that Forney, at the supposed proper time, called upon the President with his documents and commenced proving to Pierce the unpopularity of Marcy, and the necessity for an immediate change.—Pierce took the extracts or letters, turned them over one by one, and before they had all been examined, Marcy entered the President's room. Pierce, in his bland manner, handed over the documents to Marcy, who, taking them, inquired "what they were?" "Evidences," said the President, "so I am informed, of your unpopularity with the people, for the office of Secretary of State;" which Marcy followed up with the remark "as written and procured and published by request of a person not far from your side." The extracts were returned to Forney, who left the room, having been caught in his own trap.

About this time there appeared in sundry papers throughout the Union, severe reflections upon other members of the Cabinet; which, upon comparison, were shown to have been written by the same person that made Marcy's removal a necessity. Cushing and Forney are the supposed caters; and so general is this impression, that Cushing has not a friend in the Cabinet left him. There is not the slightest foundation for Marcy's resignation, and no hope that Cushing can be gotten clear of.

N. Y. Herald.

RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATION IN ALLEGHANY, VA.—The Greenback Era contains the proceedings of a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Alleghany county, Va., held on the 18th inst for the purpose of expressing their indignation at the execution of Thompson, the alleged murderer of Miss Pharr. There was quite a serious riot on the occasion, as appears from the following from the Era.

At 10 o'clock the people quietly hung Dr. Thompson in effigy. The image hung undisturbed until the people went in to the court house to attend the indignation meeting. Whilst there, Robt. B.

Thompson, backed by Messrs. Hosh, N. H. Waldron and others, attempted in or did, pull down the effigy. The people rushed to the court house, and a scene of intense excitement ensued. The friends of Thompson drew their revolvers and bawled knives, but deeming discretion the better part of valor, they finally broke and fled, pursued by the excited populace. Waldron, however, having run into a field, turned upon his pursuers and showed fight, when he was knocked down and mounted upon a rail, and thus carried into the court house. The friends of Thompson were bound over to keep the peace, and the effigy was subsequently burnt.

The Shelby News concludes as follows an article upon the temperance convention:

We have not room for the full proceedings this week; we shall publish them hereafter. Suffice it to say, that the conservative and reliable friends of temperance in the body seem to have coincided in the views we advanced two or three weeks back, and opposed a nomination; but the rule or ruin spirits of the convention carried the day—fully won in the ascendant; and the best interests, and the hopes of the ultimate success of the temperance cause has been greatly retarded, if not entirely blasted, for the benefit of fierce zealots, whose zeal is without knowledge; painters after notoriety; and political bankrupts, who hope to reconstitute themselves in popular favor by extra notices on the temperance hobby.

Our readers may expect to see the questions fully discussed by us. We cannot see a cause we have had clearly at heart for thirty years, sacrificed, and remain silent. We will not.

Ten Reasons why men should not drink Whiskey.

- 1st. Because it is altogether an useless and an unnecessary habit.
- 2d. Because there is not a single particle of nutriment contained in it.
- 3d. Because if a man drinks, he says to others by his example do thou likewise.
- 4th. Because if a man drinks at all, he may, at some time or other, get drunk.
- 5th. Because the pain produced by drinking is always greater than the pleasure.
- 6th. Because it makes men brutal and overbearing in their disposition.
- 7th. Because it is expensive and wastes his living by foolishly squandering his property.
- 8th. Because no many children go to school and destitute of an education in consequence thereof.
- 9th. Because when a man has once formed the habit he is uneasy and miserable if he cannot get it.
- 10th. Because a man spends much of his time in going after it and sitting around the grog-shop.

THE JENNINGS ESTATE.—The Richmond Whig publishes the following extracts from a letter received from an intelligent Virginian in England, dated Oct. 24, 1851:

I cannot find the Will of old Jennings—for the reason that Lord Bouchamp has lost it where he could not find it now. He administered the estate as next of kin. Earl Howe taking possession of Acton Place as heir, so that they cannot be reached except a will be found later than that now on record, which would show special devices and bequests to your ancestors, or some other claimant.

If the will was found, and if lapses of time did not operate as an efficient bar to recovery what next? [1.] It would take a mint of money, and many years, to meet Lord Howe, and the Bouchamps have squandered away the money. [2.] A deep or final was never practised or planned thus this claim. It has ruined many claimants, and will ruin many more. I would not touch it, for I was cautious on my arrival, by friends, and I took their advice. Thousands of indigent knaves, who trauced away in London, would starve but for the harvest they reap from the investigation of such claims; and they stimulate inquiry and excite false hopes by newspaper publications and letters—*lacrime causa*—with the full knowledge that never a dollar could by possibility be recovered. 'Tis a thing almost unknown to recover claims of this character.

KENTUCKIANS IN CHICAGO.—The Democratic Press of December 23, has the following report of land sales to gentlemen of this State:

Messrs. Sharp, Smith & Co. have recently sold to B. Brady, Lindwell McKay and John A. Wilson, of Kentucky, an undivided eleven acres in the west half of the south-west quarter of section four, town ship thirty-nine, north range fourteen east, for \$41,000; \$10,000 cash, balance on time with interest; This property was purchased last spring for \$22,000.

To A. W. Dudley, block 33 in Canal Trustees' subdivision of section 27, for \$9,000; \$2,500 cash, balance on time with interest.

To J. A. Wilson, five acres in the north-west quarter, section eighteen, on Van Buren street, marked on the map, B. F. Sherman, and adjoining Col. Hamilton, for \$22,000 per acre, one-quarter cash, balance in one, two and three years with interest.

Judges Todd, Hancock and Morris, of Texas, have declared that the liquor law of that State is unconstitutional, but at the same time place a very peculiar construction upon it. They declare that the penalty for the violation of the provision of the license attaches to him who gives it and not to him who sells liquor.

Georgetown, Jan. 1st, 1855.

Mr. Farnum: You will confer a favor on us, a part of the female members of the Methodist Church in this place, and we have no hesitation in saying, upon the whole church if you will give the following a publication in the Herald:

Some ten years ago finding we very much needed a better house than we had, in which to meet and worship the Lord, we were induced (as a venture) in try to obtain one, to accomplish which, we felt conscious, it would not only require the united industry and liberality of our own members, both male and female, but also the generous liberality of members of other churches, as well as those of our friends who are not in any church, and last (though not least), the directing, supporting and overruling power of that Being, whom we profess to love and serve. Now permit us to say it, (in some degree at least) relieve our hearts, (which are full of gratitude and thanks), to announce publicly that all, all we anticipated, (yes even more) has been realized, we have had first the divine, and then the human sanction of all above named, for which we feel thankful, and hereby return our most sincere, humble and hearty thanks, now we have a neat, good, comfortable and convenient little church and fixtures, all paid for, in which, we hope, we shall have the pleasure and happiness to often meet, not only the brothers and sisters of our own order, but those of other churches, and also with all who may be desirous of honoring and adoring the name of the living God. May the Lord bless, sanctify, and save us all, and bring us, after death, to meet and praise him in some beautiful Chapel in his upper and better Kingdom, for his name's sake Amen.

POLLY THOMPSON,
MARGARET MESSICK,
DAVIDELLA MORRIS,
PAMELIA STEVENSON,
CATHERINE APPELEGATE,
LYDIA CANNON,
EVELINE MOODY,
IRINE ADAMS,
JANE WETTS,
LUCRETIA KING,
SARAH CANNON,
MARY GODEY,
SALLY FITZGERALD.

Over thirty persons, mutilated by the horrible collision in the Great Western Railway, are now in the City Hall at Chatham, Canada, which has been converted into a hospital. They are attended by the Sisters of Mercy from Hamilton. The kindness of the women of Chatham toward the sufferers has been that of ministers angels. They took into their arms those rescued from the wrecked cars, and sitting upon the floor, held them in their laps while the physicians were amputating their limbs and dressing their wounds. This was a task from which many among man shrunk. One poor emigrant is still unable to speak, and has upon the bed with her a child of four years, whose leg has been cut off. It is the only child left to the mother of her family, of a husband and five children.

THE AMERICAN PARTY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Wayne county Pennsylvania, under date of the 5th inst., states that his Honor, James M. Porter, President Judge, in his charge to the grand jury, assailed they were bound by oaths to bring an indictment against every member of a Know-Nothing council under their knowledge. In the said county, and that, although men could not be made to testify against themselves, yet they would be bound to be a witness against a brother. The Judge considered the association unconstitutional, and should come under the ban of the law. It is said two thirds of the grand jury are members of the organization, and it is supposed they would "respectfully dissent."

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—SENATE.—The House bill was referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Goodrich introduced a resolution ceding that part of Massachusetts known as Boston Commons, to New York.

Mr. Haven said the two States had acted, but the Constitution required the assent of Congress. The bill was passed.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey was received and ordered to be printed.

An ineffectual effort was made to adjourn till Friday.

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

House.—On motion of Mr. Hunt, the Secretary of the Navy was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Naval Depot at or near New Orleans.

Several reports were made.

The further consideration of the bill for granting lands equally to States for railroads and educational purposes, was not passed.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, the President was requested to communicate in connection with the report on commercial relations.

The House passed the Senate resolutions reappointing Rufus Choate and Gideon Haney, Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Badger was instructed to enquire into the expediency of preventing by law the landing of pauper emigrants in the United States and to report by bill or otherwise as early as possible.

It is said that Allen, the Navy Agent, was secured by the Exchange Bank.

Numerous unimportant bills were introduced and appropriately referred.

Mr. Brodhead submitted a memorial from the Philadelphia Board of Trade praying for relief of Dr. Kane, and for the improvements in Delaware Bay.

Mr. Brodhead gave notice that he would call up the bill for the relief of the soldiers of 1812, early next week.

Mr. Douglas introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 from the contingent fund expenditures in the territory of Nebraska, the regular appropriation not being available, owing to Governor Burt's death. The bill passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27th.—SENATE.—Mr. Badger moved that the Senate adjourn till Friday. He hoped the Senate would adjourn till Friday, and from then till Tuesday.

Mr. Fish moved that the Committee on Foreign Relations be directed to inquire whether any, and what compensation should be paid to Commodore M. C. Perry, for services in relation to the treaty with Japan.

The Senate, without transacting any further business, adjourned till Friday, when they will then adjourn till Tuesday next.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—SENATE.—The annual appropriation bills from the House for the post-office and army came in, and were referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Cooper presented sundry memorials, one of which was in reference to an expedition to the Arctic Seas.

After which the Senate adjourned until the 31st of January.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fairly from the Committee on Territories reported back, with amendment, the Senate bill authorizing the construction of the subterranean line of telegraph from the Mississippi or Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

This, together with the bill making appropriations for the General Post Office was subsequently reported to the House.

There was no debate upon them.

Mr. Dugan wished to amend the army bill, by appropriating \$20,000 for the purpose of demonstrating how far camels can be employed for transportation over deserts, but the speaker ruled the amendment to be out of order, on ground that the law does not authorize such appropriations.

Mr. Henton made an ineffectual effort to amend the bill demanding Post Office appropriations, so as to authorize the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mails from Independence to San Francisco in coaches, wagons, and sleighs, contractors to open the route, and charge a moderate toll for travelers. Both bills passed.

Mr. Haven thought that the House should instruct the Committee to report 140 bills, the number of items in the river and harbor bill, voiced by the President. He knew of no other way to obtain the reasons why the President vetoed that bill.

Mr. Campbell was opposed to so many bills. There should be a general bill for river and harbor improvements, they being of a national importance.

Mr. Haven said the President had promised his reasons at length for his late acts, and he wished by the course he had suggested, to obtain them. He desired the people to know whether the business of the Legislature is to be confined to Government officers alone.

Mr. Canfield said the Constitution required the President to give his reasons for the veto. He thought it but courteous to the President to delay action, in order that his views might be placed on the journal.

Mr. Babcock wished to know the reasons of the gentleman for desiring the promised views.

Mr. Canfield replied it was due to the Executive.

Mr. Haven repeated the desire to obtain the promised views.

Mr. Bayly expressed surprise at the views taken by Mr. Haven.

Messrs. Washburn and Bayly continued the debate upon the point of the President being bound by the Constitution to give his reasons for the veto.

The floor was then obtained successively by Messrs. Haven, Litcher and Groenwood, and after a somewhat desultory discussion, Mr. Noble's bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill was introduced requesting the President to communicate information regarding a salt in the name of the United States against the M. & N. W. R. R.

Mr. Washburn introduced bills for the erection of public buildings in Kansas, and providing the construction of roads and bridges, and improving rivers in that Territory, and for a geological survey, and to except certain lands from sale or pre-emption, and to establish post-roads.

Referred.

House adjourned to Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Senate is not in session, having adjourned over to Tuesday.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House several speculative communications, one enclosing a plan for the organization in the District of Columbia of an Insane Asylum.

Mr. Washburn asked leave to offer a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy, if in his judgment, provide a ship for the conveyance of act and industry from this

country to the Paris exhibition in 1855.

Mr. Hamilton objected. Mr. Faulkner reported extending the provisions of the act of April 18th, 1843, to the widows of officers of persons dying in the military service of the United States. Referred.

Mr. Phelps offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Post-offices to inquire into the expediency of establishing an express mail between St. Louis and San Francisco, for the transmission of letters, and for the increased rates of postage by said mail.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, introduced a bill for establishing additional land offices in Oregon. Referred.

There not being a quorum present, the House adjourned until Tuesday.

A SEDUCER SENTENCED.—E. F. Freeman, a school-teacher of Marion, Linn county, Iowa, who seduced one of his lady scholars about a year ago, has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for the crime. He has a large and interesting family, and before the affair took place was a prominent member of the Methodist church.

SCOTT FARM!

NEGROES, STOCK AND CROP, AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned wishing to remove from this State, will on

THURSDAY, 14TH JANUARY, '55,

sell to the highest bidder, his farm, situated on the Georgetown and South Elkhorn turnpike road, 6 miles south of Georgetown, and in 600 yards of Payne's Depot, on the Frankfort and Lexington Railroad, containing

270 1/2 ACRES

of first rate land, (400 acres in timber and the remainder in a fine state of cultivation.) The improvements are comfortable; well watered, and a young Orchard of the finest fruit, hedged with Osage Orange. In point of soil, location and timber, it is not surpassed by any farm of its size in Kentucky. Also at the same time

TEN LIKELY NEGROES;

consisting of Man, Women and Boys; a very likely boy nineteen years old, four years experience in a Blacksmith Shop; 12 large work and brood Mares, 5 Cows and Calves, 1 pair Oxen, 10 Wagons and Carts, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture; also, the crop, consisting of

30 TO 40 BUSHELS CULTIVATED

WHEAT, 1000 Bushels of Corn, 14 Stacks of Oats, 200 stacks of Fodder.

TERMS OF SALE.—\$5,000 of purchase money in eight payments, the remainder in payments to suit the purchaser, which will be made known on day of sale. The Negroes and other property and on a credit of nine months, with approved security, negotiable and payable in the Farmers' Bank of Ky., at Georgetown. Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine this Farm as I am determined to sell.

J. DELANEY, Auctioneer. JOHN A. WILSON.

Jan. 4, 1854-1855.

Observe & Reporter, Statesman, and

Paris Citizen, copy till day of sale and charge this office.

Dental Notice.

We are gratified to see our old friend, Dr. S. Briggs in town again, looking hale and hearty, although dead and buried long ago, according to Dame Rumor, the lying jade. Hy-the-byo, the Dr. proposes to sojourn with us for a while, and as he has the reputation of being a skillful dentist, we would suggest to those whose dental organs require revision, that his room is No. 14, Georgetown Hotel, where he would be pleased to receive those who may require his professional services.

Dec. 7, 1854 39-46.

As a SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE Carter's Spanish Mixtures and pre-eminent above all others. Its singular efficacy in correcting the blood; its strengthening and vivifying qualities; its tonic action on the system; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface, thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmless, and at the same time extraordinary good effects; and the number of cases testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it.

See advertisement in another column.

Dec. 21 1854, 49-51.

HEAL THE SICK.—Men of liberal education at the present day, devote all their talents to discover the means whereby they may remove those painful maladies which assail the human frame. There is no nobler art than that of healing the sick, considering the numberless diseases to which man is liable, and which may cause him to drag out a protracted life of distress, or suddenly cut him off in the bloom of his existence and usefulness. We should gratefully seize upon every means of counteracting their deadly effects, or causing a removal of those clogs to happiness. In those cases where the Liver or Stomach is the cause, we would highly recommend Dr. Hoochland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No medicine in this age stands higher than these Bitters, and those who are suffering from the horrors of indigestion, we say they are the antidote.

Dec 21, 1854, 41-21

WILLOW WARE.—I have concluded an arrangement with the Frankfort Basket manufactory, by which I am enabled to furnish any quantity of Willow Wares at manufacturers' prices.—All orders addressed to me will be promptly filled.

Samples may be seen at my store, also a stock of Berkata, &c., constantly on hand for retail sales.

Dec. 21, 1854 41-41.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.—120 bbls, 4 and 6 years old, very superior quality, in store and for sale low for cash by.

Dec. 21, 1854 41-41.

For the Herald.

Board of Trustees for 1855.
LEWIS WEST, Chairman.
THO. J. ADAMS.
THO. P. SHERRITT.
L. C. STEEDMAN.
HENRY CLARK.
SAM. GODEY.
WEBB ROSE.
THO. S. BARKLEY.
BEN W. FINNELL.

Flour and Meal.

BEST Flour and Meal always on hand at

for sale by J. E. APPELGATE & Co.

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